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# NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

## Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors

Paper submitted by the South Africa**

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* E/CONF.85/1/Rev.1.

** Prepared by Peter E. Raper, Onomastic Research Centre, Pretoria, South Africa.

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# Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors - South Africa

**(Third edition)**

**Paper submitted by South Africa**

*Prepared by Peter E. Raper,
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## PREFACE

Subsequent to the submission in 1987 of the second edition of the Toponymic Guidelines for South Africa, some important developments have taken place in the field of toponymy in South Africa. Several relevant publications have appeared, including the latest list of standardized geographical names in South Africa.

In accordance with a revision of the general orthographic rules applying to the writing of compound words in Afrikaans, the orthographic rules applying specifically to geographical names in Afrikaans have been revised. In addition, the National Place Names Committee has revised the orthographic rules applicable to geographical names derived from Zulu.

In the light of these developments, a third edition of the Toponymic Guidelines for South Africa has been prepared. The hope is expressed that it will be of practical use to cartographers and other editors.

Thanks are expressed to my colleague, Dr L. A. Möller, who compiled the lists of words and elements occurring in geographical names in the Nguni languages.

# 1 LANGUAGES

## 1.1 General remarks

South Africa is a country in which many languages are spoken, or have been spoken in the past. The geographical names of South Africa are thus derived from a number of languages: Afrikaans, Dutch, English, French, German, Khoekhoen (Hottentot), Northern Sotho, Portuguese, San (Bushman), Southern Ndebele, Southern Sotho, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, and Zulu.

In the present edition attention will be given primarily to geographical names from the two official languages of the country, namely Afrikaans and English, and to those from Khoekhoen, on which a comprehensive investigation has been carried out by G. S. Nienaber and P. E. Raper, and the results published in three volumes under the title Toponymica Hottentotica. In view of the divergence of the African languages (sometimes referred to as Bantu or Black languages) and the fact that several Language Boards and other responsible organizations are in the process of reformulating their orthographies, geographical names from these languages should not be regarded as immutable at this stage.

## 1.2 Official languages

### 1.2.1 General remarks

Afrikaans and English are the two official languages of the Republic of South Africa, and both are written in the Roman script, as are all the languages from which geographical names in South Africa have been derived. The click or suction consonants encountered in the Khoekhoen languages (cf. par. 4.4) are not reflected in geographical names.

Regardless of the language from which a geographical name is derived, that name has official status if it is the name of an official place, cf. par. 2, and if it has been approved by the national geographical names authority of South Africa, the National Place Names Committee. It is thus recognized that geographical names are not language-specific but equally valid in all languages. Once the spelling of a geographical name has been standardized, its status is equal in all the languages of the country. On an unofficial level, however, names in different languages may be applied to the same entity. Thus Pretoria is also known in Northern Sotho as Tshwane, a name that occurs alongside Pretoria on railway sign-boards. In the same way Johannesburg is also known on an unofficial level as Egoli in the Nguni languages and Gauteng in Northern Sotho and Tswana, Bloemfontein as Mangaung, and so forth.

### 1.2.2 The alphabet

In both Afrikaans and English the same alphabet is used:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A a | H h | O o | U u |
| B b | I i | P p | V v |
| C c | J j | Q q | W w |
| D d | K k | R r | X x |
| E e | L l | S s | Y y |
| F f | M m | T t | Z z |
| G g | N n | | |

In addition to the normal alphabetical sequence there are certain diacritic signs in Afrikaans which are used in conjunction with with particular vowels, for example â, ă, á, à, ê, ë, é, è, î, ï, í, ì, ô, û, and the like. Particularly the diaeresis occurs in geographical names.

### 1.3 Spelling rules for geographical names

The rules given below have been formulated by the National Place Names Committee for implementation by this Committee, as well as by the Directorate of Surveys and Land Information, state departments, municipalities and other naming bodies.

#### 1.3.1 General rules

"(i) The recognized spelling and styling of the language from which the name is derived should be adhered to as far as possible.

(ii) Diacritical signs should be used in accordance with the requirements of the language." 1)

#### 1.3.2 Afrikaans place names

"(a) Simplexes

Names consisting of a simplex should not cause any problems.

(b) Compound names

In accordance with a revision of the general orthographic rules applying to the fused or separate writing of compound words in Afrikaans, the orthographic rules applying to geographical names in Afrikaans have been revised. The following proposal has been submitted by the National Place Names Committee to the Minister of National Education for approval:

"The following new rules are not applicable to names already approved. However, interested bodies are free to apply to the NPNC in the prescribed manner for the amendation of an officially approved name in the area of jurisdiction of such a body.

The new rules are applicable to

(i) new place names which in future are submitted to the NPNC for official approval, i.e. future official place names;

(ii) any existing non-official place name for which official status is obtained on application, e.g. a farm name as the name of a motor bus stopping-place, a street name for a post-office, a topographical name as name of a town, etc.

(iii) unofficial place names, among which in the first place existing and new topographical names, e.g. names of mountains, lakes, rivers." 2)

"Principles

(a) The elements of a compound with a proper name as first component are written separately and with capital letters.

(i) A proper name plus a generic term:

Bont Willem Rivier, Benoni Stasie, Durban Poskantoor, Geduld Uitbreiding, Greyling Spruit, Makatini Vlakte, Mbali Halte, Piet Joubert Snelweg, Strijdom Tonnel, Van Riebeeck Dorp, Willem Schoeman Dam.

(ii) An acronym, abbreviation derived from a proper name, or a name derived from characters:

PE Droogdok, SAW Stadion, Sappi Fabriek, Yskor Halte.

(iii) An ordinary word with proper name function plus a generic term:

Akasia Vallei, Dolfyn Strand, Maroela Park, Sonskyn Oord.

*Note*: A place name with one of the following terms as final element is written as one word, without a hyphen:

-burg (Boksburg), -loo (Waltloo), -stede (Droomstede), -ton (Standerton), -ville (Besterville), -vliet (Sandvliet), -vue (Heldervue).

(iv) A place name with connecting s between the component elements is written separately, regardless of whether the first element is a personal name or not:

Besters Pos, De Langes Nek, Moordenaars Hoek, Pioniers Pas, Schoemans Kloof, Van den Bergs Poort.

(b) When two family names are combined to form a place name, the name is written with a hyphen, and both family names retain their capitals:

Graaff-Reinet, Muller-Nel, Schweizer-Reneke, Van Zyl-Smith, Pienaar-Le Roux.

(c) Partially translated names:

Where only the generic term of a compound name is translated into Afrikaans, the name is written separately:

Coronation Road - Coronation Weg, Jubilee Square - Jubilee Plein, Leisure Bay - Leisure Baai, Mgeni River - Mgeni Rivier.

(d) A place name formed by the addition of distinguishing or contrastive locatives such as bo, onder, sentraal, noord, etc., are written as two (or more) words:

Brakpan Oos, Durban Sentraal, Ermelo Wes, Rietvlei Onder, Standerton Noord.

The separate writing of elements is also applicable in cases where an addition of a non-proper name occurs, e.g. Koppie Alleen, Koppie Enkel, Berg Alkant(e), Heuwels Weerskante, Ou Kraal Onder, Plantasie Bo.

(e) The components of a place name formed by the prefixing of agter, voor, bo, onder, benede, middel, sentraal, noord, noordoos, suid, suidwes, oos, wes, etc., are written separately:

Agter Sneeuberg, Benede Oranje, Sentraal Natal, Suidwes Vrystaat, Noordwes Kaap, Wes Transvaal.

(f) A place name consisting of an adjective and a proper name is written separately:

Groot Karoo, Klein Letaba, Koue Bokkeveld, Midde Ooste, Nuwe Constantia, Ou Nobamba, Verre Noord Transvaal, Wit Mfolosi.

*Note*: Place names consisting of a proper name plus the component Nieu are written with a hyphen:

Nieu-Bethesda, Nieu-Gelderland.

Place names consisting of the component Nieu plus a common noun are written as one word:

Nieumark, Nieusig, Nieuveld.

(g) Place names comprising an adjective and a noun are written separately regardless of whether the adjective is attributive and regardless of whether the noun is singular or plural:

Agterste Poort, Blou Kranse, Boonste Vleie, Brak Water, Goeie Uitsig, Klein Begin, Ou Myn, Ronde Koppies, Witste Kruine.

(h) Place names comprising an adjective plus a personal name (first name or family name) are written separately:

Bont Willem, Groot Giel, Rooi De Vries, Groot Willem Rivier, Wilde Gouws Hoogte.

(i) Place names with a syntactic structure, e.g. those consisting of a sentence or a phrase, retain the styling of the syntactic structure with which the name corresponds. The chief elements are capitalized.

Aanhou Wen, Keer Voor, Hoog en Droog, Kom Loer In, Die Drie Susters, Ou Thomas se Kop.

*Note*: Names of plants and so forth which are normally written in Afrikaans with a hyphen retain that hyphen when employed as elements of place names, e.g. Haak-en-Steek, Noientjie-van-die-Bosveld, Wag-'n-Bietjie." 3)

### 1.3.3 Dutch place names

Dutch names are retained where the Dutch spelling has become the accepted form and is being used as such. For example, we write De Doorns, Franschhoek, Volksrust, Zeerust. This rule normally applies to important places.

The Dutch spelling can also be retained if a post office or siding, et cetera, is named after the farm on which it is situated and the farm name has a registered Dutch spelling and the Place Names Committee is requested to retain the old spelling. Each case is decided on merit.

The Committee still maintains the general principle of giving an Afrikaans form to certain names that are submitted in the Dutch form. Thus we write Blouberg, Noupoort, Seekoeivlei and Sondagsrivier." 4)

### 1.3.4 English place names

"English names already existing overseas that are given to places in South Africa in most cases retain their original spelling and form. English names that ere formed and given in this country, however, may differ in spelling and form from the 'imported' names.

(a) Simplex names

There should be no problems in regard to the spelling of simplex names.

(b) Compound names

It is not easy to provide guidelines for the spelling of compound English place names. In practice a certain amount of irregularity is found in the writing of of such place names. For example, names ending in crest, end, gate, hill, ridge, view, may be written either as one word or as two. Thus are encountered Wavecrest but Leisure Crest, Teaksend but Flats End, Westgate but North Gate, Foxhill but Calf Hill, Redhouse but Blue House, Aloeridge but Gravel Ridge, Bayview but Mountain View.

The Place Names Committee has studied the written form of English place names in South Africa. An analysis of certain types of word combinations has indicated that in some cases a pattern, or at least a tendency, can be discerned in the writing of English place names.

(i) Names that are written separately

(a) Most names of which the first part is one of the following adjectives: Bonny, Golden, Lower, Old, etc. Examples are Bonny Rest, Golden Grove, Lower Adamson, Old Place, New Centre, Rocky Hill, Sweet Hope.

(b) Names in which the generic term is still strongly felt as a common noun, e.g. Albert Falls, Algoa Bay, Amatole Basin, Berg River Valley, Bretby Mine, Brighton Beach, Cape Flats, Nagle Dam, Sand River, Table Mountain.

(c) Most names of which the second element is a plural noun, e.g. Birch Acres, Beecham Woods, Broken Slopes.

(d) Names with Crown, Fort, Loch, Mount and Port as the first part, e.g. Crown Reefs, Fort Beaufort, Loch Maree, Mount Frere and Port Alfred.

(e) Names of which the second part indicates the situation, e.g. Beaufort West, Boksburg North, Modder East, Randfontein South.

(f) Names consisting of a numeral plus a noun, e.g. Four Pines, Three Sisters, Twenty Four Rivers.

(g) Names consisting of Glen plus a personal name, e.g. Glen Karen, Glen Lynden.

(h) Phrases used as place names, e.g. Ascot on Vaal, Ebb and Flow, Henley on Klip, The Hole in the Wall.

(i) Names of which the first part is written with an apostrophe, e.g. Davey's Halt, Gordon's Bay, Eagle's Crag, Lion's Head.

(j) Names consisting of the abbreviation St plus a proper name, e.g. St Andrew's, St Mark's.

(ii) Names written as one word

The following names are usually written as one word:

(a) Names ending in bourne, bury, combe, dene, hurst, lea, leigh, mere, wick, etc. For example Ashbourne, Woodbury, Ashcombe, Forestdene, Meadhurst, Birchleigh, Buttermere, Thornwick.

(b) Names beginning with Broad, Cross, Gay or Middle, e.g. Broadlands, Crossmoor, Gayridge, Middlebrook.

(c) Names beginning with Bal, Brae, Clan, Craig, Dal, Holm, Pen, Sel, Strath, etc. For example Balcraig, Braeview, Clanville, Craigend, Dalview, Holmleigh, Pendale, Selcourt, Strathcona, etc.

(d) Names composed of syllables or parts of names or words, such as Atcem (from Atlas Cement Company), Corobrick (Coronation Brick), Navex (Navarro Exploration), Soweto (South Western Townships)." 5)

### 1.3.5 Dual forms

"In South Africa, where English and Afrikaans are the official languages, one may expect a large number of place-names that are used in one language also to be used in a translated form in the other language. In the course of time dual forms of names have established themselves for the same places.

Three kinds of translation can be differentiated, viz.

(a) names of which all the parts are translated, e.g. Bloedrivier - Blood River, Coffee Bay - Koffiebaai, Drieankerbaai - Three Anchor Bay, etc.

(b) names of which both parts are ordinary words in the language concerned, but only the second part is translated, e.g. Bergrivier - Berg River, Melkbosrand - Melkbos Ridge, etc.

(c) Names of which the first part is a personal name and the scond part a generic term, e.g. Boshoffweg - Boshoff Road, Caledon Square - Caledonplein.

In terms of the country's policy of bilingualism the members of each language group have the right to insist on the form they use in the natural context of their own language. For official purposes, however, precedence may be given to one form, that is, 'the first of the two equals'. This precedence is based on the derivation and linguistic composition of the name, its age, the population group preponderating in the locality concerned, etc.

We write Brighton North but Randfontein Suid. In combinations of this kind the precedence form in the first type is generally English, and in the second, Afrikaans. In the first type the main word is derived from English, in the second from Afrikaans. The part of the name which indicates the name type or the point of the compass, or which constitutes a descriptive addition, will be indicated in the same language as the main word in the precedence form. Thus we write Bay Road (Bayweg), Bergrivier (Berg River), Oos-Rand (East Rand). The precedence is underlined. Combinations of which the first part of a word derived from an indigenous language are written as one word if the second part is Afrikaans and as two words if the second part is English, e.g. Gamtoosrivier, Kaya Fort". 6)

### 1.3.6 Khoekhoen and Saan place names

"The Khoekhoen (formerly written Khoikhoin) and Saan (formerly written San) languages are virtually extinct within the borders of the Republic. The possibility that these languages will produce any new place-names is therefore slight. There are, however, a large number of farm and other place names derived from these languages, of which some may be submitted to the National Place Names Committee for approval as official names. In such cases the following principles will apply:

(a) Khoekhoen place names are normally styled solid.

(b) Diacritical signs to indicate pitch, nasalization, etc., are not used.

(c) Clicks are not indicated.

(d) Established forms of spelling, such as Henkries, Kango, Knysna, are left unchanged although they do not accord with the orthography of the languages concerned.

(e) Spelling should be changed as little as possible, except that at the end of a name:

(i) -p may be standardized as -b,

(ii) -bep/-beb/-bes, -beep/-beeb/-bees, -biep/-bieb/-bies, may be standardized as -bib/-bis,

(iii) -sep/-seb/-ses/-sieb/-sies, etc., can be normalized as -sib/-sis, -rep/-res as -reb/-res, and so forth.

(f) The sound (x) is represented by ch, except in cases where its representation in some other way has already become established, e.g. Gamka, Khorixas.

Compounds of which one element is Khoekhoen and the other English or Afrikaans are treated in accordance with the principles that apply to Afrikaans or English place names. Hence the forms Kei Mouth, Gouritzrivier, Naab se Berg.

Khoekhoen place names that have come into the official languages through some other African language and have been Europeanized are treated in accordance with the principles that apply to place names derived from the other African language concerned". 7)

### 1.3.7 Place names from African languages

"There are place names in various parts of the Republic of South Africa which, though derived from African languages, have become Europeanised not only in pronunciation but also in their written form. Thus we find Kyalami instead of IKhaya lami ("Home") and Silkaatsnek from the Europeanised Silkaats, which is Moselekatse in Sotho and UMzilikazi in Zulu.

Firmly established or traditionally adapted African language place names in White areas remain in their Europeanised form, e.g. Congella, Illovo, Isando, Umbogintwini.

Names of places in self-governing territories and in urban areas inhabited by Blacks are written in accordance with the officially recognized orthography of the African language concerned. In these territories and areas the diacritical signs of the language concerned are also used in place names. Personal names and surnames occurring in or used as place names are also written in accordance with the recognized orthography of the language concerned." 7)

In the Nguni languages the locative prefixes e-, o-, ku- and kwa- combine with the element that follows them. In the same way the initial vowels i- and u- combine with the element that follows them, the first consonant of which is always written with a capital. If the name stands alone or at the beginning of a sentence, the first letter (regardless of whether it is a vowel or a consonant) is also written with a capital. Hence, for example,

| In isolation/start of sentence | Within sentence |
|---|---|
| EDulini | eDulini |
| EMpangeni | eMpangeni |
| UMthatha/EMthatha | uMthatha/eMthatha |
| KwaJojo | kwaJojo |
| IGoli/Egoli | iGoli/eGoli |

The suggestions given below are recommended with a view to establishing principles in order to obtain some degree of uniformity in respect of Nguni place names.

The problem with Zulu place names can be resolved only if a distinction is drawn between the way they are written in the context of Zulu and in the context of other languages, specifically English and Afrikaans. The demands of these contexts are different and, in the difficult cases, irreconcilable. In other words, it is not possible to write Zulu so that it conforms at once with the orthographic requirements of Zulu and with the writing conventions of other languages.

When it comes to Zulu names, three conventions in particular present problems in the context of English or Afrikaans:

(a) The use of more than one capital letter within the same name, e.g. EMpangeni and KwaZulu (at the beginning of a sentence);

(b) The use of a capital letter for the second letter of a name, e.g. eMpangeni (within a sentence), and

(c) Varying initial vowels in different syntactic contexts, e.g. UMzimkhulu (as subject or object) as opposed to eMzimkhulu (as a locative).

The National Place Names Committee is concerned primarily with the writing of place names in English and Afrikaans contexts and therefore has no choice but to write Zulu names in accordance with the conventions of these languages. This necessarily results in breaches of Zulu orthography in the above-mentioned respects.

The following guide-lines are therefore suggested for the writing of Zulu names in future:

(a) Only the first letter of a name should be written with a capital, for example Empangeni and Umzimkhulu.

(b) This principle need not necessarily be applied to names that begin with the prefixes Kwa-, Ku- and Ka-. KwaZulu is acceptable.

(c) Where it can be established that the initial vowels of names may vary with syntactic context, it is desirable to write these names without an initial vowel. Should this be the case with Umzimkhulu for example, Mzimkhulu would be the appropriate form.

(d) Where omission of the initial vowel could give rise to an incorrect semantic interpretation of the place name, the vowel should be retained. The following are examples:

| RETENTION OF VOWEL | OMISSION OF VOWEL |
|---|---|
| Ondini (Drakensberg) | Ndini (pitiful) |
| Itshelamabhunu | Tshelamabhunu |
| (the stone of the Boers) | (tell it to the Boers) |

These proposals could create the impression among Zulu speakers that the conventions of their language are being deliberately overlooked. If this happens, the National Place Names Committee may consider giving dual forms in the case of names that are affected, in other words one written in accordance with 'general' conventions and one in accordance with the demands of Zulu orthography.

Ga- and Ha- in the Sotho languages are joined to the component that follows. Both Ga-/Ha- and the component following begin with capital letters, e.g. GaDikgale, GaRankuwa.

In Tsonga Ka- and Eka- and the component following them are written as separate words, e.g. Eka Mpofu, Eka Mhinga.

In Venda Ha is joined to a personal name that follows it. The Ha- begins with a capital letter and the personal name with a small letter, e.g. Hamasia, Hamakuya.

When a place name consists of a contraction or an abridgement of more than one word, it is written as one word, e.g. Thabatshweu, Intabankulu." 8)

## 1.4 Pronunciation of South African geographical names

### 1.4.1 General remarks

(a) When geographical names are spoken, they tend to be pronounced as though they belonged to the language of the speaker, or to the language in the context of which they are being used. Thus Afrikaans names would be anglicized when spoken by English-speaking persons, and English names pronounced as though they were Afrikaans when pronounced by Afrikaners.

(b) This tendency is particularly strong in the case of Khoekhoen, since the Khoekhoen languages are no longer extant in the Republic of South Africa. Thus not only are the suction consonants or "clicks" omitted, but the original pitch (high, middle and low) is ignored, and the names are pronounced as though they were Afrikaans or English. This phonological adaptation is sometimes reflected in the orthography.

(c) Geographical names derived from the various African languages, too, are adapted phonologically (and orthographically) to Afrikaans and English.

(d) For the pronunciation of Dutch, English and German geographical names, see Toponymic Guidelines for The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Austria, Germany, always taking into account (a) above.

### 1.4.2 Afrikaans

**Pronunciation Key**

| Spelling | Pronunciation (IPA symbol) | | Spelling | Pronunciation (IPA symbol) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary value | Secondary value | | Primary value | Secondary value |
| a | a a: | | n | n | |
| aa | a: | | ng | ŋ | |
| b | b | p | nn | n | |
| bb | b | | o | o: | o |
| c | k s | | ô | | |
| ch | x k | | oe | u | oe o: |
| d | d | t | oë | uə | |
| dd | d | | oei | ui | |
| e | ɛ e: ə | | oo | o: | |
| ee | e: | | ooi | o:i | |
| eë | e: ə | | p | | |
| ei | ə i | | pp | p | |
| eu | ø: | | qu | kv | |
| f | f | | r | r | |
| ff | f | | rr | r | |
| g | x g | | s | s | |
| gh | g | | ss | s | |
| h | h | | t | t | |
| i | ə i | | tt | t | |
| ie | i | | u | œ | |
| j | j | | ui | œ y | |
| k | k | | uu | y | |
| kk | k | | v | f | |
| l | l | | w | v | |
| ll | l | | x | x ks | |
| m | m | | y | ə i | |
| mm | m | | z | z | |

## 1.5 Linguistic substrata recognizable in place-names of South Africa

Many place names in South Africa are of European origin, or have their origin in European languages, e.g. Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and so forth. The linguistic substrata peculiar to each of these languages will ipso facto feature in these place names. This will also apply to elements from these languages occurring in hybrid place names in which other elements (San, Khoekhoen, African languages) are present. Then there are popular etymological (or folk etymological) adaptations which seem on the surface to be, for example, English or Afrikaans names, but which are, or were, Khoekhoen, San, etc., for example

Goodhouse, Koppies, Koringhuis. Certain names of which the lexical meaning is not immediately evident, e.g. The Coombs, Illovo, also reveal Khoekhoen or African language substructures when researched. By and large the linguistic substrata can readily be discerned in geographical names which have become adapted into English or Afrikaans from the Khoekhoen and African languages, e.g. Abbabis, GaMarota, Hlobane, Kraggakamma, and the like. Less readily discernible is the Khoekhoen substratum in names adapted into, for example, Xhosa, e.g. Bulura, Qora.

## 2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

### 2.1 The National Place Names Committee (NPNC)

"The National Place Names Committee (NPNC) is the highest advisory body on official place names in the Republic of South Africa. Its members, appointed by the Minister of National Education, include experts in the various languages from which place names are derived, onomasticians (specialists in names and naming), and representatives of Government departments and of academic institutions. Its mandate includes -

(a) the gradual correction of the spelling of all geographical names in the Republic of South Africa;

(b) the approval or rejection of all proposed new place names;

(c) the consideration of all cases where a change of a name is desired;

(d) the compilation of dictionaries of geographical names." 9)

"Proposed names for 'official' places (i.e. names of cities, towns, townships, post offices, railway stations and sidings, scheduled stopping-places for buses of the South African Transport Services (SATS)), are submitted to the Executive Officer of the NPNC, using the prescribed questionnaire. These names are then checked against existing names to ensure that they will not duplicate names already approved, and they are then submitted to the NPNC which evaluates them on the basis of linguistic and other principles and recommends their approval or rejection. The final decision rests with the Minister of National Education." 10)

From the outset names of both cultural and of topographic features came under the scrutiny of the NPNC. Its published lists of approved names, however, have included only so-called "official" place names, i.e. names of cities, towns, townships, post offices, railway stations, and stopping-places of buses of the South African Transport Services (now Transnet).

With a view to the implementation of resolutions of the UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names, the UNGEGN expert for South Africa submitted to the NPNC at its meeting of 21 September 1989 a proposal that read as follows:

"(i) In accordance with Resolution 4E of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, lists of standardized geographical names, or gazetteers, are published by many countries in the world.

(ii) At the 14th Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) held in Geneva from 17 to 26 May 1989 the importance was once again emphasized of such lists of approved standardized names for each country, and the

essentiality thereof for effective communication, as well as the social and economic advantages, stressed. With reference to the above-mentioned resolution of the First UN Conference countries were encouraged to prepare and publish lists of standardized names, together with appropriate information on each name as explicated in the relevant resolutions.

(iii) With regard to the stated advantages and the image of the Republic of South Africa at a national and international level it is important that the National Place Names Committee prepare such a list of geographical names or gazetteer.

(iv) It is therefore proposed that the National Place Names Committee nominate a subcommittee to investigate the feasibility of compiling and publishing a gazetteer of geographical names in South Africa in such a way that it complies with international standards and, as far as economically viable, it contains the data to do so." 11)

At the meeting of 26 April 1990 the Executive Officer of the NPNC pointed out that in terms of rationalization of State Departments the functions of the NPNC had been restricted to the following:

"The Committee advises the Minister of Constitutional Development and National Education:

(a) on all proposals received from interested bodies for the approval of new place names and for the changing of existing and approved place names in the Republic of South Africa;

(b) on request and at its own initiative, on the revision of approved place names in order to keep pace with changes in spelling and styling.

Since the approval of official place names (cities, towns, townships, post offices, motor bus stopping places and railway stations) is at issue, the Minister specifically scaled down the functions of the NPNC to render only this service. If an outside organization were to identify any further needs regarding place names, such an organization would be free to fulfil these needs at its own expense, for example the provision of lists of geographical names." 12)

The Executive Officer also informed the meeting "that a former Minister of National Education had approved the publication of a supplementary list (1978-1988 and subsequently annually) to the publication Official Place Names in the Republic of South Africa and in South West Africa," and added that "the National Place Names Committee was only responsible for the publishing of official place names, namely towns, railway stations, etc." 13)

## 2.2 Urban Advisory Committees on Street and Place Names

An Urban Advisory Committee on Street and Place Names was established by the Pretoria City Council in 1972. It comprises experts in English, Afrikaans, and local history, as well as a representative of the Onomastic Research Centre of the Human Sciences Research Council and city councillors. Its function is to consider proposed names for suburbs, streets and parks of Pretoria, and to advise the City Council on these names. It has established a name-bank from which names may be drawn when required.

Other municipalities have similar advisory committees, e.g. Roodepoort.

## 3 SOURCE MATERIAL

### 3.1 Maps

South Africa 1:50 000, 1 920 sheets, 1967-1988.

South Africa 1:250 000 Topo-cadastral edition, 70 sheets, 1970-1988.

South Africa 1:250 000 Topographical edition, 70 sheets, 1970-1988.

Southern Africa 1:500 000 Administrative edition, 23 sheets, 1977-1986.

Southern Africa 1:500 000 Aeronautical edition, 23 sheets, 1977-1986.

Southern Africa 1:500 000 Topographical edition, 23 sheets, 1977-1986.

World Aeronautical Chart ICAO 1:1 000 000 (Southern Africa), 16 sheets, 1972-1990.

*Note*: All of the above map series are published by the Chief Director of Surveys and Land Information, Mowbray.

### 3.2 Gazetteers

#### 3.2.1 Official

(a) National Place Names Committee, comp. 1991. Official Place Names in the Republic of South Africa (Approved 1978-1988). Pretoria: Government Printer. As the title states, this publication contains names of "official" places, i.e. names of cities, towns, townships, post offices, railway stations, and stopping-places of buses of the South African Transport Services (now Transnet), some 1 700 in all. An introduction of 11 pages outlines the procedures followed by the NPNC when considering proposed names, as well as general suggestions and guidelines for the spelling and styling of names from the various languages from which the names are derived.

(b) Onomastic Research Centre, comp. 1976. Place Names in the Cape Province and South West Africa. Pretoria, Human Sciences Research Council. Comprizing some 30 000 entries, this computerized gazetteer was compiled for the Cape Province from the Topo-cadastral series 1:250 000 (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1954-1975), and for Namibia from the sheet South West Africa 1966 1:1 000 000 (Windhoek: Surveyor General, 1966, partial revision 1972).

(c) Place Names Committee comp. 1978. Official Place Names in the Republic of South Africa and in South-West Africa. Pretoria: Government Printer. This publication contains an alphabetical list of all "official" place names (cf. par. (a) above) approved to 1 April 1977, some 18 500 entries. An indication is given of the location of each named entity in terms of province, the route on which it is situated, or the centre under which it falls, as relevant, and the feature type to which the name refers. An introduction of 121 pages, in Afrikaans and English, is devoted to principles governing the approval or rejection of names, guidelines on the spelling and styling of names in Afrikaans,

English, San, Khoekhoen, and the indigenous African languages, and to historical aspects of the National Place Names Committee.

(d) Raper, P. E., ed. 1991. Concise Gazetteer of South Africa. Pretoria: Onomastic Research Centre. Compiled in accordance with Recommendation E of Resolution 4 of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, this gazetteer contains some 5 636 entries. It is based on the 1:1,000,000 scale aeronautical charts and other sources, with relevant data as stipulated in Resolution 4E of the First UN Conference. Besides the standardized geographical name, each entry gives an indication of the type of feature, its location in terms of degrees and minutes, district and province, and its status (official or unofficial). Where relevant, official and unofficial variants have been added, as well as names and data from other sources. With a view to a second, expanded edition, the names are being updated in accordance with the latest orthographic rules applicable to the various languages from which they are derived.

### 3.2.2 Private

(a) Skead, C. J. 1973. Zoo-Historical Gazetteer. Grahamstown: Cape Provincial Museums. Published as Volume 10 of the Annals of the Cape Provincial Museums, this gazetteer contains a list of some 11 000 place names with alternative (historical) names for the place or entity concerned. The location of each feature is given in terms of degrees and minutes.

(b) Leistner, O. A. and Morris, J. W. 1976. Southern African Place Names. Grahamstown: Cape Provincial Museums. Published as Volume 12 of the Annals of the Cape Provincial Museums, this gazetteer contains some 42 000 geographical names taken from maps, other gazetteers, lists of farms and of post offices, and other sources. The location of each feature is given in terms of one sixteenth of a degree square (e.g. 22 19 AC), magisterial district, and province.

(c) Rousseau, W. L. 1975. Suid-Afrikaanse Pleknaamleksikon. Cape Town: Kennisuitgewers. This 'lexicon' of geographical names, in Afrikaans, is contained in the same volume as the index to a children's encyclopaedia entitled Kennis ('knowledge'). It comprises about 130 pages (triple column), some 11 000 entries, and gives the location of each place in terms of province, grid reference (e.g. K-6, L-3, etc.), and description (e.g. 'west of Springs', 'at Germiston').

## 3.3 Other sources

(a) Publications such as those of the Onomastic Series of the Onomastic Research Centre of the Human Sciences Research Council.

(b) Raper, P. E. 1989. Dictionary of Southern African Place Names (Second edition). Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball Publishers. This dictionary, with some 5 000 entries, includes the names of the major geographical and cultural or man-made features in Southern Africa. Standardized forms of geographical names are marked with an asterisk, and in all entries the feature type is indicated, as well the location of the named entity in terms of the sixteenth of a degree square in which it is situated, as well as

province, and distance and direction from one or more other features. The scope and intention of this publication are wider than those of a traditional gazetteer, for it also contains information on the origin and meaning of the names, some local historical data, an indication of the language(s) from which the name is derived, and so forth.

(c) An Illustrated Dictionary of Southern African Place Names, by Peter E. Raper, is at the press. It contains some 5 000 entries on names of topographical and cultural features. Standardized names have been marked as such.

## 4 GLOSSARY OF WORDS FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AS DESCRIPTIVE TERMS OR AS SPECIFIC ELEMENTS, AND WHICH ARE USEFUL FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS

### 4.1 Afrikaans

| | |
|---|---|
| Aalwyn | aloe |
| Aan | at, on |
| Aand | evening |
| Aap | monkey |
| Aar | underground watercourse |
| Aard(e) | earth |
| Aasvoël | vulture |
| Agter | behind |
| Als | Artemisia afra |
| Altyd | always |
| Alwyn | aloe |
| Amandel | almond |
| Amper | almost |
| Anys | aniseed |
| Apie(s) | small monkey(s) |
| Appel | apple |
| Appelkoos | apricot |
| Arbeid | labour |
| Arend | eagle |
| Armoed | poverty |
| As | ash |
| Asbes | asbestos |
| Assegaai | assegai |
| Baai | bay |
| Bad | bath |
| Baken | beacon |
| Baklei | fight, battle |
| Bakoond | oven |
| Bak | basin |
| Bamboes | bamboo |
| Bank | shelf |
| Bas | bark |
| Bees | ox |
| Berg | mountain |

| | |
|---|---|
| Biesie | bulrush |
| Bles | blaze, bald |
| Blink | shiny |
| Bloed | blood |
| Blou | blue |
| Bobbejaan | baboon |
| Boesman | Bushman, San |
| Bok | buck, goat |
| Bont | pied, spotted |
| Boom | tree |
| Boonste | top, uppermost |
| Bos | wood, bush, thicket |
| Brak | brackish, saline |
| Breë | broad, wide |
| Bruin | brown |
| Buffel | buffalo |
| Bul | bull |
| Bult | hill, hillock |
| Dagbreek | dawn, daybreak |
| Dal | dale, valley |
| Dam | dam, reservoir |
| Das(sie) | rock rabbit, coney |
| Deel | divide; portion |
| Derde | third |
| Die | the |
| Diep | deep |
| Dik | thick |
| Donker | dark |
| Doring | thorn |
| Dorp | town |
| Draai | bend, curve |
| Drie | tree |
| Droë | dry |
| Duin | dune |
| Dwaal | err, roam |
| Dwars | transverse, diagonal |
| Een | one |
| Eerste | first |
| Eiland | island |
| Eland | eland |
| Esel | ass, donkey |
| Fontein | fountain, spring |
| Gans | goose |
| Gat | hole |
| Geduld | patience |
| Geel | yellow |
| Geluk | luck, happiness |
| Gemsbok | oryx |
| Genade | mercy |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gif | poison |
| Glad(de) | smooth |
| Goeie | good |
| Gras | grass |
| Groen | green |
| Groot | large, big |
| Gruis | gravel |
| Grys | grey |
| Hart(e)bees(t) | Bubalis caama |
| Helder | clear, bright |
| Heuning | honey |
| Heuwel | hill |
| Hoek | corner, narrow glen |
| Hol | hollow |
| Hoog | high |
| Hout | wood |
| Jag | hunt |
| Jakhals | jackal |
| Jakkals | jackal |
| Kaal | bare, barren |
| Kaap | cape |
| Kalk | lime |
| Kalkoen | turkey |
| Kameel(perd) | giraffe |
| Kanon | cannon |
| Kat | cat |
| Keerom | turnabout |
| Klein | little, small |
| Klip | stone |
| Kloof | ravine |
| Koedoe | kudu |
| Kop | hill |
| Koppie | hillock, knoll |
| Koring | wheat |
| Kraai | crow |
| Krans | cliff, crag |
| Krom | crooked |
| Kruis | cross, athwart |
| Lang | long |
| Leeu | lion |
| Lekker | pleasant |
| Lelie | lily |
| Lemoen | orange |
| Los | loose |
| Matjies | bulrush |
| Meer | lake |
| Melk | milk |
| Middel | middle |
| Modder | mud |

| | |
|---|---|
| Moed | courage |
| Mooi | pretty |
| Neus | nose, headland, shoulder (of mountain) |
| Nooit | never |
| Noord | north(ern) |
| Nou | narrow |
| Nuwe | new |
| Olien | wild olive (Olea africana) |
| Olifant | elephant |
| Onder | lower, under |
| Ongeluk | misfortune, accident |
| Oorlog | war |
| Oos | east |
| Os | ox |
| Ou | old |
| Palmiet | bulrush (Prionium spp.) |
| Pampoen | pumpkin |
| Pan | depression, pan |
| Papkuil | bulrush (Typha sp.) |
| Patrys | partridge |
| Perd(e) | horse |
| Plaat | patch, stretch |
| Plat | flat |
| Poort | defile, gorge |
| Put(s) | well |
| Rand | edge |
| Rant | ridge |
| Reebok | deer, roe-buck |
| Renoster | rhinoceros |
| Riet | reed |
| Rivier | river |
| Rond(e) | round |
| Rooi | red |
| Rots | rock |
| Ruigte | coppice, thicket |
| Rus | rest |
| Saai | sow |
| Seekoei | hippopotamus |
| Ses | six |
| Sewe | seven |
| Skaap | sheep |
| Skiet | shoot |
| Skilpad | tortoise |
| Skurwe | rough |
| Slang | snake |
| Smal | narrow |
| Sneeu | snow |
| Soet | sweet |
| Sout | salt |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Spioen** | spy |
| **Spits** | pointed, peaked |
| **Springbok** | springbok (Antidorcas euchore) |
| **Stad** | city |
| **Steenbok** | steenbok, ibex |
| **Steil** | steep |
| **Sterk** | strong |
| **Stil** | quiet, silent |
| **Stof** | dust |
| **Strand** | beach |
| **Stryd** | struggle |
| **Suid** | south(ern) |
| **Suikerbos** | sugar-bush (Protea mellifera) |
| **Suur** | sour |
| **Swart** | black |
| **Taaibos** | 'tough bush' (Rhus spp.) |
| **Tafel** | table |
| **Tier** | tiger, leopard |
| **Toring** | tower |
| **Turf** | peat |
| **Twee** | two |
| **Twyfel** | doubt, uncertainty |
| **Uitkoms** | deliverance |
| **Uitkyk** | look-out, prospect |
| **Uitsig** | view |
| **Uitspan** | outspan, unharness |
| **Vaal** | grey |
| **Vallei** | valley |
| **Vals** | false |
| **Vark** | pig |
| **Veg** | battle |
| **Ver** | distant, far |
| **Vet** | fat |
| **Vier** | four |
| **Vis** | fish |
| **Vlak** | shallow |
| **Vlei** | marsh |
| **Voël** | bird |
| **Volstruis** | ostrich |
| **Voor** | before, in front |
| **Vrede** | peace |
| **Vryheid** | liberty |
| **Vye** | fig |
| **Vyf** | five |
| **Waai** | blow |
| **Warm** | hot |
| **Water** | water |
| **Wei** | graze |
| **Wes** | west(ern) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Wild(e) | wild |
| Wildebees(t) | gnu, wildebeest |
| Wilge(r) | willow |
| Wit | white |
| Wolwe | wolf |
| Yster | iron |
| Ystervark | porcupine |

### 4.2 Dutch

See Toponymic Guidelines - Netherlands

### 4.3 English

See Toponymic Guidelines - United Kingdom

### 4.4 Khoekhoen (Hottentot)

#### 4.4.1 General remarks

The Khoekhoen languages, which have become extinct within the Republic of South Africa, are characterized by suction consonants or 'clicks' which are, or may be, semantically determinative. They are the dental click, represented in writing by the symbol / , the palatal click ≠, the lateral click // , and the cerebral click, represented by !. In place names these suction consonants are generally omitted. Thus for /Ae//gams the form Aegams is written. In appellatives, epithets and other words, these suction consonants are indicated. In the following lists, the suction consonants are given where relevant, for it is from these appellatives etc. from which place names are derived.

Although some of these elements are not in line with the modern orthography (of Nama) they are listed here because that is how they are encountered in place names. Only the most frequent elements are listed. For a more comprehensive listing cf. Nienaber, G.S. and Raper, P.E. Toponymica Hottentotica, Vol. 3, Pretoria: HSRC 1980, pp. 71-122.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ani | bird |
| Aru | Albizzia tree |
| Au | bitter |
| Bi | milk |
| Dai | milk |
| Dani | honey |
| Dawe | Tamarix sp. |
| Gama | crooked |
| Ganna | lye-bush, Salsola |
| Gaxu | long |
| Gei | large |
| Goba | speak, argue |
| Goma | cow, ox |
| Gu | sheep |
| Tsao | ash |
| Tsara | dust |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tsau | well |
| Tsawi | ebony, Euclea Pseudebenus |
| Tsoari | behind |
| Tsuni | sand |
| Uri | louse |
| Xam | lion |
| Xau | excrement |
| Xora | waterhole dug in sand |
| /A | moist, wet |
| /Ae | hot, fire |
| /Ami | ostrich |
| /An | moist, wet |
| /Aru | dung |
| /Asa | new |
| /Au | fountain |
| /Ga | grass |
| /Gam | two |
| /Garu | leopard, tiger |
| /Gina | fly |
| /Giri | jackal |
| /Goa | child |
| /Gom | dense, overgrown |
| /Gowa | dune |
| /Gowe | wild fig |
| /Gu | hot, boiling |
| /Gui | one |
| /Hara | breast, nipple |
| /Haru | bulrush |
| /Hei | grey |
| /Huni | Boscia tree |
| /Ka | wild orange (Parkinsonia sp.) |
| /Kara | gully, rift, crevice |
| /Khawi | grass (Aristida sp.) |
| /Khora | rocky, rough, stony |
| /Kuru | sour |
| /Nara | Acacia tortilis |
| /Nera | baboon |
| /Noma | fig |
| /O | stinking |
| /Oro | old |
| /U | salt |
| /Ui | stone |
| //Ara | blunt, truncated |
| //Ari | raisin bush (Grewia sp.) |
| //Au | fish |
| //Eixa | angry |
| //Ga | attack, battle |
| //Gam | water |
| //Gana | Acacia giraffae |

| | |
|---|---|
| //Gara | quiver tree, Aloe dichotoma |
| //Garu | waterhole in rock |
| //Gu | springbok |
| //Guru | quartz |
| //Haragu | korhaan (Otis afroides ) |
| //Kama | hartebeest |
| //Kara | gravel |
| //Khae | sand |
| //Khu | thorn |
| //Nui | fat |
| ≠A | reed |
| ≠Are | grass (Aristida) |
| ≠Ga | cliff, plain |
| ≠Gama | brown |
| ≠Go | pointed |
| ≠Goa | mud |
| ≠Gui | many |
| ≠Ha | flat, plain |
| ≠Hawa | broad, wide |
| ≠Hoa | blue |
| ≠Hui | willow (Salix capensis) |
| ≠Khari | small |
| ≠Khoa | elephant |
| ≠Nu | bladk |
| ≠O | narrow |
| !Am | green |
| !Are | karee (Rhus lancea) |
| !Ari | steenbok |
| !Ga | poison |
| !Gam | deep |
| !Gawa | Catophractes alexandri |
| !Gho | Acacia hebeclada |
| !Gom | wild olive, (Olea africana) |
| !Gou | athwart, transverse |
| !Gu | wild pear (Dombeya rotundifolia) |
| !Guwu | round |
| !Hau | sill, rock bank |
| !Hoa | crooked, twisting |
| !Huni | yellow |
| !Kae | dark |
| !Kani | eland |
| !Kha | wild orange (Parkinsonia sp.) |
| !Kho | limestone |
| !Khoro | limestone |
| !Khuwi | marsh, swamp |
| !Na | glistening, shining |
| !Naba | rhinoceros |
| !Nae | giraffe |
| !Nani | finger, six |

| | |
|---|---|
| !Nara | Acanthosicyos sp. |
| !Naru | ebony (Euclea pseudebenus) |
| !Nau | ochre |
| !Nawa | rhinoceros |
| !Noa | porcupine |
| !Noe | Acacia detinens |
| !Nu | far, distant |
| !Unia | palm tree |
| !Uri | white |

## 4.5 Nguni

### 4.5.1 General remarks

In the Nguni languages the generic term usually precedes the specific. Specific terms and other words occurring in geographical names are not always readily recognizable as such, since they are subject to adaptation as required in different syntactic contexts.

Some geographical names derived from the Nguni languages are marked by initial vowels, prefixes and suffixes. The most prevalent of these are:

| **Prefixes:** | **Suffixes:** |
|---|---|
| aba- | -ana |
| ama- | -ane |
| e- | -eni |
| i- | -ini |
| ka- | -weni |
| ko- | -wini |
| ku- | |
| kwa- | |
| o- | |
| um- | |
| umu- | |

| | |
|---|---|
| bele | breast; mountain |
| bila | to boil; stirring furiously |
| bhula | sound of hitting, thrashing; washing |
| bomvu | red, brown, earth colour |
| busa | to reign |
| cwili | to sink away, dive |
| daka | muddy, dirty |
| deda | to make way for |
| (i)dla | to eat, devour |
| donsa | to pull, tear, drag |
| duma | thundering, shooting |
| fafa | to spray |
| fihla | to hide away, to conceal |
| fu | to strip |
| geza | to wash |

| | |
|---|---|
| ginga | to swallow |
| goja | to swallow |
| gude | distant, far away |
| hlamba | to wash, washing |
| hlanga | to bring together, gathering of; reed(s) |
| hlaza | blue, green |
| hlaza | green grass or herbage; freshness |
| hlaza | species of edible tuber (Plectranthus esculenthus) |
| hlaza | bush shrike (Laniarius spp.) |
| -hle | good, nice, lovely, beautiful, pretty |
| jabula | to rejoice, be happy |
| kanya | to clean |
| khonjwa | to point, indicate |
| kude | distant, far away |
| k(h)ulu | large, great |
| kunetha | raining, where it rains |
| kunuka | smelly, bad odour |
| khwela | to climb, ascending |
| lambo | bathing; river, water |
| lola | to sharpen |
| makaza | cold, frost |
| mane | four |
| mbili | two |
| mhlope | white, grey |
| mnyama | black; darkness; unfathomable, deep |
| mpofu | grey, tawny |
| mpupu | sandy |
| mphuphu | finely ground like powder; sand |
| mtoti | sweet, agreeable |
| ncane | small |
| ndlula | to pass, to go across to |
| nyama | meat |
| phamba | to catch, to puzzle |
| phuma | to rise, to come out |
| shona | sinking, setting (of the sun) |
| tshaa/tshaza | spraying of mists |
| tshezi | brick red, ground coloured |
| twala | to carry |
| vuka | to arise, awaken |

## 5 GENERIC TERMS ENCOUNTERED IN SOUTH AFRICAN PLACE-NAMES

### 5.1 General remarks

For names derived from Dutch, English, German, etc., see Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors - The Netherlands, England, Germany, etc.

## 5.2 Afrikaans

| | |
|---|---|
| Aar | underground watercourse |
| akker | field, plot of land |
| baai | bay |
| bad | bath, (mineral) spring |
| bank | shelf |
| berg | mountain |
| bron | spring |
| bult | hillock, ridge, rise |
| burg | castle, (hence) town |
| dal | dale, dell, glen |
| dam | dam, reservoir |
| deel | part, portion |
| dorp | town |
| drif | ford |
| eiland | island |
| fontein | fountain, spring |
| fort | fort, stronghold |
| gat | hole |
| grot | cave, grotto |
| heuwel | hill |
| hof | court, garden |
| hoogte | height, prominence |
| huis | house, home |
| kamp | camp, paddock |
| kasteel | castle |
| klip | stone, rock |
| kloof | gorge, ravine |
| kolk | eddy, pool |
| kom | basin, bowl |
| kraal | corral, kraal, village |
| krans | cliff, precipice |
| kruin | crown, summit, crest |
| kuil | pool |
| laagte | depression, dip, valley |
| land | land, field |
| leegte | depression, dip, valley |
| loop | watercourse |
| lughawe | airport |
| meer | lake |
| mond | mouth |
| myn | mine |
| nek | neck, col |
| neus | promontory, shoulder (of mountain) |
| oog | fountain(head) |
| oord | place, resort |
| pan | pan, basin, hollow |
| pas | (mountain) pass |

| | |
|---|---|
| plaas | farm, place |
| poel | pool |
| poort | gateway, defile |
| pos | post |
| punt | point |
| put(s) | well |
| rand | edge, rim |
| rant | ridge, range of hills |
| rif | reef |
| rivier | river |
| rug | ridge, hill |
| rus(t) | rest, repose |
| sloot | ditch, furrow, gully |
| spits | peak, summit |
| spruit | creek, stream, tributary |
| stad | city |
| stasie | station |
| stroom | stream |
| val | fall(s) |
| vallei | valley |
| veld | field, pasture |
| vlakte | plain, flat(s) |
| vlei | marsh, moor, swamp |
| vliet | brook, rivulet |
| wal | bank, embankment, wall of dam |
| waterval | waterfall |
| woud | forest, wood |

## 5.3 Khoekhoen

### 5.3.1 General remarks

In common with other substantives, place names generally end in -b (masculine) or -s (feminine). These endings are not reflected in the following lists of generic terms. Here again the elements are sometimes given as they occur in place names, and consequently they do not always comply with the modern orthography. The click or suction consonants, /, //, ≠ and !, are integral element of words or morphemes and, although omitted from place names when these are written, they are or may be semantically determinative. The following lists should, therefore, correctly be systematized under each of these consonants. However, in view of the use for which they are intended, and the fact that the users may not be au fait with the Khoekhoen languages, and since these consonants are not reflected in place names and one would not know under which consonant to seek the element, the listing is alphabetical according to the letter following the suction consonant. Thus a, /a, //a, ≠a and !a would all be listed under a.

| | |
|---|---|
| a | hole |
| /a | marsh, swamp |
| ≠a | reed |
| !a | river |

| | |
|---|---|
| **am** | mouth, fountain, spring |
| **/ara** | gully |
| **!are** | hill, hillock |
| **/au** | fountain |
| **dana** | head, hill |
| **dani** | honey |
| **dao** | mountain pass, road |
| **dawe** | Tamarix usneoides |
| **dom** | throat, channel, furrow |
| **ei** | face, plain |
| **≠ga** | flat, plain |
| **//gam** | water |
| **!gan** | path, road |
| **//gana** | Acacia giraffae |
| **!gari** | river |
| **//garu** | waterhole in rock |
| **//gau** | place, settlement |
| **/gawa** | hat, cliff |
| **≠go** | peak |
| **≠goa** | mud |
| **!goa** | ravine |
| **/gowa** | dune |
| **≠gui** | nose, cliff |
| **//ha** | gorge, ravine |
| **hai** | tree |
| **/hara** | knoll |
| **!hao** | ledge, sill, bank |
| **!hara** | kraal |
| **hei** | tree |
| **//hoa** | cliff, hollow |
| **!homi** | mountain |
| **/horo** | neck |
| **!hu** | earth, ground, land |
| **/huni** | Boscia tree |
| **kamma** | water, river |
| **/kara** | gully |
| **//khae** | sand |
| **!kho** | lime, limestone |
| **/khom** | stone |
| **//khu** | thorn |
| **!khuwi** | marsh, swamp |
| **kobi** | marsh, swamp |
| **koe** | hill, mountain |
| **≠kuru** | watervein |
| **kuwi** | marsh, swamp |
| **mû** | eye, spring |
| **//na** | horn |
| **!na** | stomach, plain |
| **!nani** | ridge, edge |

| | |
|---|---|
| ≠nari | island |
| //noa | hollow |
| !nom | head, hill |
| !noro | hind-head, hill |
| ob | river |
| om | house |
| /ori | iron |
| ro | round hill |
| sam | breast |
| sana | mole |
| su | pot, depression |
| toro | Karoo ground |
| tsau | well |
| tsawi | ebony (Euclea pseudebenus) |
| /ui | rock, stone, mountain |
| !unia | palm tree |
| xora | waterhole dug in sand |
| xanu | drift, ford |

## 5.4 Nguni

| | |
|---|---|
| amabedlana | little breasts; hills |
| amabele | breasts; mountains |
| amadi | water |
| amati | water |
| amanzi | water |
| amatshe | stones |
| amayiwa | water |
| -banga | beer calabash with broad mouth; species of flat-topped tree (Albizzia gummifera) |
| -bazo | axe |
| -bele | breast |
| -bhembhedu | water tree (Anastrabe integerrima) |
| -bhuma | bulrush (Prionium spp., Typha capensis) |
| -bogodo, imbogodwe | grindstone |
| -bubesi | lion |
| -bumba | clay, to form from clay |
| -bululu | puff-adder |
| -buzana | small goat |
| -buzi | goat |
| -caba | flat area, cleared of bush |
| -chibi | pan |
| -chweba | lagune |
| -cibululwana | small puff-adder |
| -cwebeni | lagune |
| domba | sugar cane (Sorghum saccharatum) |
| -duli | anthill, hill, hillock |
| -duma | hillock |
| -dumbe | edible tuber (Colocasia antiquorum) |

| | |
|---|---|
| -dwala | large, flat rocks |
| -fafa | driving mist, spray of waterfall |
| -fazi | woman |
| -fene | baboon, monkey |
| -fenjane | small baboon, monkey |
| -godi | hole, ravine, kloof, hollow place, valley |
| -gude | wild banana (Strelitzia augusta) |
| -gudu | herb (Hypoxis latifolia) |
| -hlaba | small aloe (Sonchus dregeanus) |
| -hlabathi | soil, sand |
| -hlahla | tree |
| -hlanga | reed(s) |
| -hlati | forest |
| -hlawe | gravel |
| -hlinza | to strip, to skin |
| -hohoba | gorge |
| -hosha | gorge |
| -gazi | blood |
| -gquma | dune; mound, hillock |
| -gqunyana | hillock |
| -juba | dove |
| -kanda | head |
| -kawu | vervet monkey |
| -khaya | home |
| -khaza | common red tick |
| -khomazi | whale cow |
| -khukhuze | tree (Cassine capensis) |
| -lalazi | whetstone |
| -lambo | river |
| -langa | day, sun |
| -laza | whey |
| -lotha | ash, ashes |
| -manza, manzi | water |
| -mati | water |
| -mazambane | potatoes |
| -mbila | rock rabbit, coney |
| -mehlo | eyes |
| -mfula | river |
| -mkondo | spoor, tracks |
| -mkhonto | spear, assegai |
| -mlotha | ashes |
| -mpange (impange) | forest tree (Olinea cymosa) |
| -mphanga (umphanga) | fern tree (Cycadaceae, Encephalartos altensteinii) |
| -mphophoma | waterfall |
| -mpofu | eland buck |
| -mpukane | fly |
| -mpungushe | jackal |
| -mthunzi | shade, shadows |

| | |
|---|---|
| -mvula | rain |
| -mzi | home |
| -ndawo | place, town, settlement |
| -ndlela | road, path |
| -ndlovu | elephant |
| -ngwe | leopard |
| -ngwenya | crocodile |
| -nja, -nje | dog |
| -nkangala | ridge |
| -nkentshane | wild dog |
| -nkonjane | swallow |
| -nkonyane | calf |
| -nkosi | chief |
| -ntaba | mountain |
| -ntenesha | red hare |
| -ntombi | girl, maiden |
| -nyathi | buffalo |
| -nyoka | snake |
| -nyoni | bird |
| -phunzi | bull |
| -phondo | horn |
| -sangomo | witchdoctor, medicine man |
| -sundu | date palm (Phoenix reclinata) |
| -tshe | stone |
| -tuba | a pass |
| -vubu | hippopotamus |
| -zangomo | witchdoctor, medicine man |
| -zembe | axe |
| -zi (umzi, mzi) | kraal, village, home, town |
| -zimbi | iron, iron ore |

## 6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Republic of South Africa is divided into four provinces, namely the Cape Province, Natal, the Orange Free State, and Transvaal. Each province is, in turn, divided into magisterial districts, each with its seat of magistracy. In most instances the magisterial district takes its name from the seat of magistracy. Where this is not the case, the name of the seat of magistracy will, in the lists that follow, be given in brackets after the name of the magisterial districts. As may be expected in a country in which there are two official languages, both an English and an Afrikaans name may occur for a magisterial district, particularly when such names contain an easily translatable generic term. In these cases both the English and Afrikaans form will be given, with an asterisk to indicate which form takes precedence for official purposes (vide par. 1.2.3.5). In view of the incorporation of certain magisterial districts into neighbouring independent states from time to time, such as Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda, and self-governing national states such as KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, QwaQwa and so forth, the lists are not to be regarded as final.

## 6.1 Cape Province

Aberdeen
Adelaide
Albany (*Grahamstown/Grahamstad)
Alexandria
*Aliwal North / Aliwal-Noord
*Barkly East / Barkly-Oos
*Barkly West / Barkly-Wes
Bathurst
*Beaufort West / Beaufort-Wes
Bedford
Bellville
Bredasdorp
Britstown
Calvinia
Caledon
Calitzdorp
Cape (Cape Town/Kaapstad)
Carnarvon
Cathcart
Ceres
Clanwilliam
Colesberg
Cradock
De Aar
*East London/Oos-London
Elliot
Fort Beaufort
Fraserburg
George
Goodwood
Gordonia (Upington)
Graaff-Reinet
Hankey
Hanover
Hartswater I
Hartswater II
Hay (Griquatown/*Griekwastad)
Heidelberg
Herbert (Douglas)
Hermanus
Hopefield
Hopetown
Humansdorp
Indwe
Jansenville
Joubertina
Kenhardt
Kimberley
King William's Town
Kirkwood
Knysna
Komga
Kuilsrivier
Kuruman
Ladismith
Lady Grey
Laingsburg
Maclear
Malmesbury
Mdantsane I
Mdantsane II
Mdantsane III
Mdantsane IV
Middelburg
Molteno
Montagu
Mossel Bay/*Mosselbaai
Mount Currie (Kokstad)
Murraysburg
Namaqualand/Namakwaland (Springbok)
Noupoort
Oudtshoorn
Paarl
Pearston
Philipstown
Piketberg
Port Elizabeth
Postmasburg
Prieska
*Prince Albert / Prins Albert
Queenstown
Richmond
*Riversdale Riversdal
Robertson
*Simon's Town/Simonstad
*Somerset East/Somerset-Oos
*Somerset West/Somerset-Wes
Stellenbosch
Sterkstroom
Steynsburg
Steytlerville
Stockenström (Seymour)
Strand
Stutterheim
Sutherland

Swellendam
Tarkastad
Tulbagh
Uitenhage
Uniondale
Vanrhynsdorp
Venterstad
*Victoria East / Victoria-Oos
Victoria West / Victoria-Wes
Vredenburg
Vredendal
Vryburg I
Vryburg II
Vryburg III
Warrenton
Wellington
Williston
Willowmore
Wodehouse (Dordrecht)
Worcester
Wynberg

## 6.2 Natal

Alfred (Harding)
Babanango
Bergville
Camperdown
Dannhauser
Dundee
Durban
Eshowe
Estcourt
Glencoe
Hlabisa (Mtubatuba)
Impendle
Inanda (Verulam)
Ingwavuma
Ixopo
Klip River/*Kliprivier (Ladysmith)
Kranskop
*Lions River/Lionsrivier (Howick)
Lower Tugela (Stanger)
Lower Umfolozi (Empangeni)
Mahlabatini
Mapumulo
Mooi River/*Mooirivier
Mpendle
Msinga
Mtonjaneni
Mtunzini
Ndwedwe
Newcastle
New Hanover
Ngotshe (Louwsburg)
Nqutu
Nkandla
Nongoma
Paulpietersburg
Pietermaritzburg
Pinetown
Polela (Bulwer)
Port Shepstone
Richmond
Ubombo
Umbumbulu
Umlazi
Umvoti (Greytown)
uMzinto (Scottburg)
Underberg (Himeville)
Utrecht
Vryheid
Weenen

## 6.3 Orange Free State / Oranje-Vrystaat

Bethlehem
Bethulie
Bloemfontein
Boshof
Bothaville
Brandfort
Bultfontein
Clocolan
Dewetsdorp
Edenburg
Excelsior
Fauresmith
Ficksburg
Fouriesburg
Frankfort
Harrismith

Heilbron
Hennenman
Hoopstad
Jacobsdal
Jagersfontein
Koffiefontein
Koppies
Kroonstad
Ladybrand
Lindley
Marquard
Odendaalsrus
Parys
Petrusburg
Philippolis
Reddersburg
Reitz
Rouxville
Sasolburg
Senekal
Smithfield
Theunissen
Trompsburg
Ventersburg
Viljoenskroon
Virginia
Vrede
Vredefort
Welkom
Wepener
Wesselsbron
Winburg
Zastron

### 6.4 Transvaal

Alberton
Amersfoort
Balfour
Barberton
Belfast
Benoni
Bethal
Bloemhof
Bochum
Boksburg
Bolobedu
Brakpan
Brits
Bronkhorstspruit
Carolina
Christiana
Coligny
Cullinan
Delareyville
Delmas
Eerstehoek
Ermelo
Germiston
Giyani
Groblersdal
Heidelberg
Highveld Ridge/'Hoëveldrif
Johannesburg
Kamlushwa
Kempton Park
Klerksdorp
Koster
Krugersdorp
Letaba (Tzaneen)
Lichtenburg
Lydenburg
Malamulele
Marico (Zeerust)
Mdutjana
Messina
Mhala
Middelburg
Mokorong I
Mokorong II
Mokorong III
Moutse I
Moutse II
Moutse III
Namakgale I
Namakgale II
Naphuno I
Naphuno II
Nebo
Nelspruit
Nigel
Oberholzer
Pietersburg
Piet Retief

*Pilgrim's Rest/Pelgrimsrus (Sabie)
Potchefstroom
Potgietersrus
Pretoria
Randburg
Randfontein
Ritavi I
Ritavi II
Roodepoort
Rustenburg
Schweizer-Reneke
Sekgosese
Sekhukhuneland
Seshego
Soshanguve I
Soshanguve II
Soutpansberg (Louis Trichardt)
Springs
Standerton
Swartruggens
Thabamoopoo
Thabazimbi
Vanderbijlpark
Ventersdorp
Vereeniging
Volksrust
Wakkerstroom
Warmbaths / *Warmbad
Waterberg (Nylstroom)
Waterval-Boven
Westonaria
Witbank
White River/*Witrivier
Wolmaransstad

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